



2005 Electricity Environmental Performance Report: Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

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Socioeconomics 2001 EPR

- Socioeconomic benefits of electricity generation accrue to society in general
- Socioeconomic drawbacks tend to be at the local level (public facilities & services)
- Electricity production and consumption (urban vs. rural)



Socioeconomics 2003 EPR

- Employment, capital cost and property tax data on 17 power plants permitted by CEC since 1996
- Comparison of O&M employees needed for steam boilers and combined cycle plants
- Description of Board of Equalization property tax assessments and how revenues are distributed
- Socioeconomic impacts minimized by power plants locating closer to load



Socioeconomics 2005 EPR

- Data for 26 power plants permitted by the CEC since 1996 (nine plants added since 2003)
- Discussion of Board of Equalization property tax assessment approach for IPPs and IOUs
- Discussion of MUNI project payments and contributions to State and local governments



Environmental Justice 2001 EPR

- Discussion of Energy Commission EJ experience in siting cases
- Assessment of socioeconomic and demographic affects from a sample of existing power plants



Environmental Justice 2003 EPR

- Described EJ and its application in Energy Commission siting cases
- Census 2000 - people of color comprise the majority of California's population
- Increasing EJ-community involvement primarily in SF Bay and Los Angeles areas
- 1979 through 1995 – 14.3% of AFCs had greater than 50% minority population
- 1996 through 2002 – 50% of AFCs had greater than 50% minority population



Environmental Justice 2005 EPR

- Electricity generation's air emissions contribution to low-income and minority community air quality
- Demographic trends near electric generation facilities 1980 to 2000
- Native American issues in rural counties related to geothermal and hydropower